The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 572.

WASHINGTON.

Increased Representation in the House.

Bill Further to Reduce Taxation.

The Iron Interest Clogging the Tariff Bill.

Reconstruction of Tennessee Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

INCREASE OF REPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Owing to the rule in force in the House in the morning hour of Monday, bills can be rushed through without explanation or debate, under the whip and spur of the previous question. This was the way in which an important bill, increasing the apportionment of the House for the Forty-second Congress from two hundred and forty, the present basis, to two hundred and seventy-five members, was passed, to-day. The Eastern members fought it on every available parliamentary motion, but it was carried by a small majority. The effect of the bill is to decrease the representation of Vermont, New York, Massachusetts and Maine, and to increase it in Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Alabama, Texas and Wisconsin. An effort is to be made to defeat it in the senate.

TAXES.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day by General Paine, of Wisconsin, entitled a bill to reduce the taxes of the people of the United States. It provides that from the 30th day of June, 1870, there shall be a reduction of 30 per cent. on all internal taxes, and of 10 per cent. on all import duties then imposed by law, excepting the stamp tax and internal taxes and import duties on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and their compounds, and on tobacco and cigars. As soon as the tariff bill is discussed of it is the intention of Mr. Paine to press this bill to a vote, and, in his view of the case, thereby obviate the necessity of passing a tariff or tax bill. If it be found possible to pass such a measure, it will be found to shorten the session several weeks.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the discussion of the tariff bill to-day, and at both the morning and evening sessions the debate was confined to the sections relating to the duties on iron, principally pig iron, and the general and specific features of the tariff were again gone over in the running debate that was kept up from all parts of the hall. The Democrats generally declared that the duty on pig iron in the existing law was a protection equal to one hundred per cent., and supported their views by Commissioner Wells' report, who, they maintained, was a free trader and a Republican, and was kept in office by the present Administration. This so incensed the pig-iron interest that Wells was warmly denounced by every Pennsylvanian who spoke, and Kelly went so far as to intimate that Wells' statistics were false and unreasonable. The Democrats did not object to a reduction of the duty on pig-iron, but declared that the rest of the classification of iron was so rated as to increase the duties.

GEORGIA.

It having been stated in telegrams sent hence that Georgia railroad bonds, and even money, had been offered to certain Senators to induce them to vote against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the Senate to-day directed the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers, and investigate the truth of the statement. Such parties who have made them express confidence in their ability to prove them.

TENNESSEE.

The question of reconstructing Tennessee, it is understood, is not to be decided at present by the Reconstruction Committee, but will be laid aside until both houses dispose of the Georgia bill. The action of Congress on that question is to determine, it is alleged, the course to be pursued in Tennessee.

THE CENSUS.

The superintendent of the census sent the schedules of mortality and population for the census to most of the Western States to-day, with instructions to prepare for work under the same.

[To the Associated Press.]

BUTLER'S INCOME TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General Butler proposes to offer in the House a bill abolishing the income tax, and instead thereof assessing 5 per cent. of interest paid on all invested capital, including National and State bonds on all loans running longer than one year, dividends of banks, insurance companies, railroads, etc., and on mortgages, leases and rents, 5 per cent. on successions, legacies and deeds of gift other than for charitable purposes, when property falls to one next in blood not of collateral branch; three per cent. when of collateral branch; five per cent. when a stranger or corporation, etc. All these collections to be made by stamps. He also proposes to tax the manufacture and sale of petroleum and all fermented liquors, and abolish the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue, and establish such other offices for the collection of tax on whisky and tobacco as may be necessary, and to repeal all other internal taxation.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

TREATMENT OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 18.—The commission of inquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners will meet shortly in Dublin.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The search for arms continues in Ireland. A collision between the military and citizens occurred on Friday at Kantuck. Fire-arms were used. Several were killed and wounded.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

The volunteer review at Brighton to-day was attended by an immense crowd.

AUSTRALIA.

A crisis has occurred in the Australian Ministry.

NEW ZEALAND.

Hostilities with the natives continue in New Zealand.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

LONDON, April 18.—The Produce Market Review praises the Government for reducing duties on sugar, and says it gives general satisfaction.

PAPER FROM WOOD.

The press mentions the fact that the new wood paper, reported as tenacious as that of rags, is now in process of manufacture at Sankey Mills.

PART OF A WRECK.

LONDON, April 18.—The topmast of a wrecked steamer was seen near Vroon.

THE TURF.

Rodercuian won the Craven stakes at New Market.

FRANCE.

THE PLEBISCITUM EXPLAINED.

PARIS, April 18.—The Emperor will send his printed circular, explaining the plebiscite, to the different departments to-day.

THE EMPEROR AT THE RACES.

The Emperor attended the races at Long Champs to-day.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

It is stated that on Monday next a series of public meetings will commence at which the plebiscitum is to be discussed and the people instructed in the constitutional changes proposed.

BELGIUM.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The boiler of the large linen factory near Brussels exploded today. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. The factory was burned to the ground. A large number of operatives were employed.

SPAIN.

HARMONY RESTORED.

MADRID, April 18.—The ill feeling between the regular soldiers and volunteers has in a measure subsided.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 18.—Markets closed.

PARIS, April 18.—Bourse firm; 74f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn buoyant at 5s. 7d. Provisions quiet. LARD 60s. 6d. Spirits petroleum 10 3d. Cotton closed 20,000 bales, including 200,000 American. Shipments from Bombay, since last report to the 18th, have been 50,000—regarded excessive.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 121 offered.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—Bonds closed firm at 90½@90¾.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton closed at 120 francs for low middling to arrive.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, April 18.—Vessels returning here and to other ports of England report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this season. The weather to-day is warm and delightful.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The City of Antwerp has arrived.

LONDON, April 18.—Laird has contracted to build two steamers for the Hamburg and New Orleans line.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, April 18.—It is said the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the loss book for some weeks; until so posted insurances not payable.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Columbia river to Great Salt Lake.

MR. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on a bill to amend the laws regulating trade marks; also, favorably on a bill to reward the good behavior of prisoners serving out sentences of United States Courts, by shortening their times.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the Indefinite postponement of the bill to prevent prize fighting.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. RAMSEY introduced a bill appropriating land for the navigation and improvement of the Upper Mississippi river by the preservation of the falls of St. Anthony.

MR. POMEROY reported with amendment a bill granting lands to aid the construction of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on Mr. Wilson's bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts and to establish the boundaries of judicial circuits.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

MR. DRAKE introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution that the President of the United States shall have power to protect any State against domestic violence on sufficient proof being presented to him of the existence of such violence, and Congress shall have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Edmunds suggested that the Constitution now gave power to the United States to suppress domestic violence, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE ONEIDA SURVIVORS.

MR. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Oneida.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

MR. SUMNER offered a resolution inquiring what legislation was necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

From his remarks it appeared that a colored steamboat on the Georgia Legislature had been refused admission to the gentlemen's cars, and compelled to ride on the platform. Resolution adopted.

GEORGIA.

MR. EDMUNDS, after some remarks, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts had been made to corrupt and influence the votes of Senators on the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia, with authority to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A bill to amend the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands was passed.

THE GEORGIA BILL

was taken up.

MR. DRAKE spoke at great length in reference to Ku-klux outrages, contending that there must be military protection.

MR. SUMNER followed in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Carpenter on a former occasion in criticism of his record and position on this and similar questions. He alluded to Mr. Carpenter as the successor of John C. Calhoun. [Applause.]

MR. DAVIS moved the galleries be cleared, but withdrew his motion with the remark that none but blackguards would interrupt the deliberations of the Senate.

MR. CARPENTER tartly replied to Sumner. He said that the Senator's remark that he (Carpenter) had assumed the worn out, blood-bespattered garments of John C. Calhoun reminded him of the doctor who threw the patients in convulsions in order thus to bring his case within his healing art. [Laughter.] The Senator, instead of meeting his arguments with arguments, alluded to him as a secessionist and nullifier.

MR. SUMNER disclaimed using any such words.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Thurman, Sumner and Carpenter till 5 o'clock, when, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess till evening. At the evening session no quorum was present, and without transacting any business it adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced and referred were:

Providing for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Preventing donations to sectarian schools.

Relative to the improvement of Desmoines rapids.

Granting lands for the Green Bay and Lake Pepin railroad.

Authorizing the Southern Minnesota railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific railroad.

REPRESENTATION.

MR. JONES, of North Carolina, offered a bill for the apportionment of members of Congress, fixing the number at 275, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted; no States to suffer reduction until after the Forty-second Congress. The bill, which is the one prepared by Mr. Payne, was passed—86 to 83—under the suspension of the rules.

SIPHER.

MR STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported J. H. Sypher entitled to a seat from the First District of Louisiana, and would call it up to-morrow or soon.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

MR. CAKE presented a memorial of the surviving soldiers of the 26th Pennsylvania volunteers, with a resolution for a suitable medal for each member of the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania, 18th of April, 1861. Referred.

INDIAN MURDERS.

MR. CONNER offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report the number of American citizens murdered by Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair. Resuming it at the paragraph taxing 40 per cent. ad valorem yarns of single, of flax or hemp or tow, of flax or hemp or of jute grass and fiber, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill. No amendments were made, and the next three paragraphs referring to but one and ornamenting or dressing, articles of gutta percha or India rubber, &c., were passed without amendment. This brought the committee down to the paragraphs relative to iron, the first of them being of iron in pigs, seven dollars per ton.

MR. GRISWOLD moved to reduce it to $5, and Messrs. Lloyd, Hay, and Cox supported the amendment.

MR. KELLEY opposed it, and once more attacked Messrs. Wells as British agents in the American service.

MR. ALLISON moved to amend by providing that on pig iron, scrap iron, and all manufactured iron there be a reduction of 20 per cent. on the present duty, provided that in no case shall the duty on manufactured iron be reduced to less than 35 per cent. ad valorem. He argued that the present tarif rates are too high.

MR. KELLEY opposed the amendment.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce the duty from seven to five dollars as a fair compromise between manufacturers and consumers of pig iron.

MR. HILL suggested to increase it to nine dollars.

Debate followed between Messrs. Scofield, Schenck, and Garfield. The latter supported Mr. Allison's amendment. He was in favor of a fair general reduction of duty on iron, but was not willing that pig iron should be selected for reduction while the duty was increased on other forms of iron. Debate was continued by Messrs. Upson, Brooks, Maynard, Bingham, Cox, and others, when the House took a recess.

At the evening session the discussion was continued by Messrs. Nibback, Packer, Ashton, Finkelnburg, Negley, Allison, Burchard, Townsend, Butler, of Tennessee, Boyd and Conger. Finally Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected. Mr. Butler's, fixing the duty at five dollars, adopted by 66 to 64.

Amid much excitement in the hall the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Billiard Match—The Big Horn Expedition.

CHICAGO, April 18.—In compliance with a request from Michael Phelan and Cyrille Dion, asking him to fix the time for the pending match game of billiards between himself and Dion, Monsieur Rudolphe has concluded to play in this city some evening between the 30th and 31st of May.

WM. B. OGDEN, it is rumored, has been tendered the Presidency of the Northwestern railway, and will probably accept.

A communication from Gen. Sherman, relative to the Big Horn Mountain expedition, was received at Sheridan's headquarters today. Sherman states that he is now authorized by the President to say that the expedition will be permitted to start from Laramie or Cheyenne, provided the leaders will sign an agreement with the commander of that military department (Gen. Auger) not to trespass on the reservation set apart for the Shosone and Snake Indians, and not to go north of the boundary line of Wyoming nor east of the range known as Big Horn Mountain range. It is also to be expressly stipulated that the leaders of the expedition must not ask or expect any military aid or protection for settlements which they may establish or for mines which they may open.

By order of Gen. Sheridan, a military post will be immediately established near Pembina, Dakotah Territory.

[To the Associated Press.]

Freshet in the East.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 18.—It has been raining continuously the last forty-five hours. The river has risen seventeen feet, and still rising four inches an hour. Loyalsock, Lycoming and Pine creeks are higher than in 1865. The creeks west of Lockhaven are not so high. Some damage to the canal, which will probably take a week to repair. The Northern Central railroad between here and Elmira is badly damaged. No trains to-day.

NEW YORK.

The Fenians Preparing for a Grand Movement.

Winnipeg the Objective Point.

Further Testimony in the McFarland Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A large number of Fenian delegates are arriving to attend Gen. O'Neill's Congress which opens at noon to-morrow. It is openly announced that the Fenians are to make common cause with the Red River insurgents. It is known that two emissaries have left this city for that region with an important communication from Gen. O'Neill for President Riell. Notwithstanding the report, it is a well-known fact that more than 30,000 stand of arms have been sent to Vermont for use on the Canada border, during the past two weeks.

Money is again pouring into the Fenian headquarters in Fourth street, and all is bustle and enthusiasm. A report that the Administration in Washington is secretly aiding with material the Winnipeger insurgents, is finding many believers here, and the events in that far-off territory are being watched here with more intense anxiety.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The main interest of the McFarland trial to-day centered upon the attempt of the counsel for the defense to introduce as evidence the Astor House death-bed scene, and its exclusion by the court. Mr. Nicholson, private secretary to Whitelow Reid, managing editor of the Tribune, was on the stand, and swore that shortly after Richardson had been taken to the Astor House he [Nicholson] was sent for to take some memoranda. Richardson asked if he had his note book with him; told him he had not; he got a few sheets of paper.

Q.—What did he dictate?

Mr. Butler objected.

Mr. Graham—That was all that they were after—marrying this woman and getting possession of the property.

The Court—The question is excluded.

Mr. Graham—I have a right to show that they put that man's mind into such a condition that recovery was hopeless. What use I may make of this is a secret locked up in their own breasts. My mind, but I have a right within your Honor's own sanction to show all that took place. We have a right to show by this death bed scene was solely due to the pistol shot or whether it was due to other causes. He was impressed with the fact that he was going to die from the very start; he was told that he could not live a day or two at the most; he must before death had marked him as his murderer, in the presence of the undertaker, and showed that up by that accursed ceremony. It was to get possession of his property before he was known to be a corpse. That is why it is a secret to be kept back, and why are we not entitled to know with what they treated this man [Richardson] when he was placed upon his back until his death. This indictment charges that he came to his death by this pistol bullet, at a certain time, neither sooner or later than that, and I have a right to show that they made it impossible for legal authority the other day to show that the mode of death under this indictment was a proper subject of this inquiry. They say that the prosecution shrink from that? It is because it will draw into the case the woman on whom they rely to sustain this charge; the meaning, to prevent the impeaching of her testimony in advance. It has been said that she is to be a witness for the prosecution; and why have we not the right to forestall and prepare for her testimony on the witness stand? She deserted him for that very money about which I am trying to examine this witness. I don't believe she ever had a particle of affection for Richardson. She had the idea that all she wanted to be was the wife, and that she had knees to her was money. She knew that her husband could not support her and that when wanted the wealth of Richardson, and that was all that those who were in league with her wanted. What is the evidence now strong? It was known that he was in that condition that the law calls suicide sworn, and that was will-maker was called in. This hellish ceremony was not then determined on; nothing could prevent it but the appearance of mere mistress. But no time was lost. They were unwilling to wait a few minutes until the doctors proceedings could be published, and went for a will-maker to make a will in favor of this unhappy woman. It has been proved by one of the witnesses

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1870.

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SARZA AND PARILLA

Are two Spanish words which signify a small, thorny vine, and from them is derived the English word Sarsaparilla, which is now associated in the minds of so many with an alterative and blood-purifying medicine. Sarsaparilla, as found in commerce, comes from different sources, and differs into varieties according to the point of collection or shipment. The Honduras Sarsaparilla, as it is known in Europe, is the product of Brazil, and comes from the ports of Para and Maranham. The Mexican Sarsaparilla comes from Lozayra, while the Jamaica variety is really derived from Central America, and similarly grades the Island of Jamaica as an entry channel for reaching market. Much of the drug which is used in England is gathered on the Pacific slope of the American Mexico also contributes its share of the healing vine, which, gathered by the natives, passes into the hands of merchants at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The variety of Sarsaparilla which has always commanded the highest price, and which is unanimously the best, grows in Honduras, and is found in commerce in bundles two or three feet long, composed of a number of small roots folded on themselves, packed in bales of a hundred pounds each, and covered with the hides of the cattle which are killed in such countless numbers through the forests of that tropical clime. Very many medicines have undergone greater changes of reputation than Sarsaparilla. Even in the haughty Castilian, founded his settlement in the West Indies, now nearly three hundred years ago, he was first made acquainted with the medicinal properties of the thorny vine. It entered into the composition of all the celebrated nostrums used by the natives of those lands. It was soon introduced into Europe, where it rose rapidly into favor. Experience quickly placed its efficacy beyond all reasonable doubt. It was incorporated in all the continental pharmacopias, and passed into almost universal popular use. Such was the demand for the new blood-purifier that it was impossible to supply it. Unprincipled dealers began to tamper with it and adulterate it. They gathered and used roots which resembled it in form and appearance, but which possessed none of its powers. The remedy fell into disfavor. Now British physicians determined to renew its virtues. About the middle of the last century Sir William Fordyce obtained from Central America a few bales of the genuine plant. He experimented with it throughout a series of years. As a result of his observations he declared that it was without an equal as an alterative, a name given to all those medicines which change existing morbid action into perceptible influence over any of the functions. He called it the great Blood Purifier. He wrote and spoke and prescribed on it. He pronounced it a specific in a genuine, sterling, genial specific—one that in all conditions of the system requiring a purifier and alterative. He declared that it exerted every form of cutaneous disease—pimples, papule eruption, stains, tan, freckle or ulcer.; That it subdued scrofula, cured rheumatism and neuralgia, and in single-handed it was capable of coping with syphilis and syphiloid diseases in all their multitudinous shapes. What Sir William stated then, subsequent observation have but confirmed and verified. The genuine Sarsaparilla, properly prepared, is acknowledged by all medical men to be the best, more thorough, more benign and more permanent in its alterative action than any other one article in such extensive use as a medica. But first it must be genuine and of the best variety. Next it must be scientifically and honestly prepared. Unless these conditions are combined with it is inert, useless. EDWARD WILDER'S Sarsaparilla and Potash possesses the several requisites in a medicine of purity, obtained from the best sources and prepared according to the most skillful scientific pharmacy. It is therefore reliable. You can trust it. It will not disappoint you. It will rid your blood of impurities. It will destroy all pernicious humors. It will clear up your skin. It will renovate your entire system. Persons who originate in impure blood must resist its searching power. Scarcely any one of the system which needs an alterative can withstand its action, and the Sarsaparilla is united to other substances, as it is in above-named powder, also derived from

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM,

infallible in its effects. This union is in WILDER'S Sarsaparilla and Potash, a medicine which, as shown, has been pronounced by the Pharmaceutical Societies of London and Berlin to be the most powerful and potent of all known chemical dacts.

THE KELP BURNERS

of Nova-coast furnish the iodine from which is obtained the iodide of potash, which, is in connection with the thorny vine of the tropics, produces a remedy for the diseases above-named is beyond all peradventure the one thing that will lighter.

NEVER-FAILING CURE.

Please remember that this medicine exercises power over all impurities of the blood in any of the system at large—overcomes scrofulous swellings and enlargements, cancerous affections, &c., and cancerous forms of every stage.

THE SEASON OF THE YEAR

when a medicine which possesses alterative and purifying properties is most needed by the system is spring. It is then that the blood requires cleansing and the constitution renovating and changing. The thick and turbid fluids which have been stored in the body during the fall and winter need to be replaced by new and richer juices.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

the lancet was used to effect this. The vein was corded, a vein was cut, and the blood allowed to escape. This practice has gone out of use, and we now substitute for it medicines which change, purify alter, purify and renovate the system.

FOREMOST AMONG ALL

are stands the unrivaled Alterative and Blood Purifier, EDWARD WILDER'S Sarsaparilla and Potash. It is genial as well as purifying medicine, *and now is the time* to use it.

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Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1876.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Note on Rome.

The last information from Italy is that Garibaldi, Mazzini and the "Rose" committee of Rome, with a view of restoring the Pope and the Ecclesiastical Council and breaking up the Catholic authority of the Holy Religion, Transcendent principle, must annihilate all the indications of consulting revolutionary are the order of the day. The military on duty in the Eternal City are on the qui vive, and not much is expected.

II.

Royal Pride.

The sympathy of Queen Victoria for the victims of the inhumanity of one of her subjects (Capt. Eyre of the *Sanspareil*) is all very proper, but the arrest and punishment of the author of the Cowpits disaster would be much more gratifying and in better taste. Royal consolation is not so suffering as to soothing that it can lessen the pang inflicted upon us in the loss of so many brave spirits, while the thanksgiving of Eyre, although a cruel reparation, would afford the Americans a certain melancholy pleasure not unlike satisfaction.

III.

The New Yorkers.

The veteran editor of the New York Tribune is amusing his youth to keep it warm." Five certain lawyers who have been slandering some of his lady friends during the McFarland trial. It is with difficulty that he can keep down the molten indignation that is seething in his otherwise gentle bosom; but the "Mark Medotian" who are evidently anxious to be kicked by the philosopher with the "White Hat" will find to their sorrow that to "cross the sleeping lion" in this reckless manner is to dig their own graves, get in, and waft for some benevolent wayfarer to throw the dirt in on them. When the venerable H. G. does get worked up to white heat, he is equal to a wilderness of lawyers, and no bar that they can put up will deter him of the satisfaction of tearing these limbs of the law "limb from limb." "Blood, Tago! blood!"

IV.

Literary.

The "American Booksellers' Guide," in its last issue, complains that "the ever increasing quantity of periodicals and dailies threatens to swallow up all other literature," and its French and German correspondents announce the same state of affairs abroad. The newspaper of the day now gives its readers the very cream of everything good in every department of literature and art, in addition to a synopsis of current events. This is a fact age. People have not time to read books through, when they can get the very pith and marrow of them in condensed and palatable form. Books are simply odious elaborated. What the average reader wants is the idea, or, as "Mr. Mantalini" would say, the "domination total." It is impossible for the most insatiable book-worm to read everything good that comes out; but it is not his aim to take into his mind and mentally digest the essence or extract of the best of them. The books give us the fables, while the daily press gives simply the morals of the fables. So while the mind is kept occupied much longer on the one it only gets in the end what the moral contains—the germ of the fable. The daily press will ultimately swallow up all literature, just as consolidation, centralization and condensation are absorbing matters in the material, political and chemical worlds. Liebig gives us all of the nutriment in the meat of an ox in so many ounces of an extract. Just so does the daily press give on the same principle the world in a nutshell.

Pictures in the Private Galleries of New York.

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PERSONAL GOSSIP.

"OLD WHACKAWAY" was Thackeray's school name.

"LOTHAIR" is the title of Disraeli's new novel.

It is reported that La Patti's collection of jewelry is far more extensive than that of the Empress Eugenie.

BYRON'S new play, the "Prompter's Box," has fallen very flat in London. It was an empty one.

CAPT. JOHN JOURDAN, the new Superintendent of Police in New York city, was once a newsboy.

THE first Christian Persian embassador has just been appointed to represent the Shah at the Tuileries.

THE marriage of Mrs. Griffin, widow of the late Gen. Griffin, U. S. A., at Washington, to Count Esterhazy, takes place in May.

THE ladies are all rebelling against the long walking dresses, and some one proposes the formation of a "Short Walking-dress Society."

"QUADRILLE DE TROPPMANN" is the cheerful sounding name of a piece of carnival dance music.

MLLE. NILSSON is expected to arrive on these shores in September. She is determined to visit America with or without a manager.

M. FASBELOUP'S Concerts Populaires, in Paris, have terminated. He had a fairly successful season, as well as a rough one.

M. SARDOU has plenty of work on hand. He is to supply plays to the Porte Saint-Martin, the Gaite, the Vaudeville, the Gymnase and the Palais Royal.

A NUMBER of young ladies are going to open a club on Fifth avenue, New York, and have already taken the house. The initiation fee is two hundred dollars.

THE Sorosis Club are eagerly looking forward to Leap Year. They say men are such fools that they do not know what they want, and so they are going to take it upon themselves to give rather strong hints.

M. CHIVALRO will resume the management of the Theater Lyrique, in Paris, at the commencement of the next season. M. Marsano, formerly of the theaters of Constantinople and Cairo, has become the proprietor of the Eldorado.

A YOUTH asked Count Montrond—the most witty writer—if he did not find the art of succeeding in society "very difficult?" "Not at all," said the Count. "Talk to the middle-aged and young ladies, and listen when the old ones talk of you."

A FRENCHMAN once hired a room in Paris on condition that the servant would wake him up every morning at daybreak, and tell him the day of the week, the state of the weather, and under what form of government he was living.

FREDERICKS, the great "cutter" for fashionable Comic, "a representative dandy having the exhibit's innings" with a bet labeled Fifteenth amendment. Another, labeled Sixteenth amendment, is in the hands of a fair one waiting for "her turn next."

THE word chignon, says Diez, means "the nape of the neck," and is in old French, chaignon, chaignon, for chaignon, a ring or link of a chain and rope, from the old French chaene, cateno, a chain. Wood headdresses do not gratifying and in better taste. Royal consolation is not so suffering as to soothing that it can lessen the pang inflicted upon us in the loss of so many brave spirits, while the thanksgiving of Eyre, although a cruel reparation, would afford the Americans a certain melancholy pleasure not unlike satisfaction.

III.

The New Yorkers.

The veteran editor of the New York Tribune is amusing his youth to keep it warm." Five certain lawyers who have been slandering some of his lady friends during the McFarland trial. It is with difficulty that he can keep down the molten indignation that is seething in his otherwise gentle bosom; but the "Mark Medotian" who are evidently anxious to be kicked by the philosopher with the "White Hat" will find to their sorrow that to "cross the sleeping lion" in this reckless manner is to dig their own graves, get in, and waft for some benevolent wayfarer to throw the dirt in on them. When the venerable H. G. does get worked up to white heat, he is equal to a wilderness of lawyers, and no bar that they can put up will deter him of the satisfaction of tearing these limbs of the law "limb from limb." "Blood, Iago! blood!"

IV.

Literary.

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CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Frightful Work of a Shot-gun in the Hands of a Child.

[From the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Democrat.]

A heart-rending calamity occurred on Wednesday of last week in the vicinity of the township village of Benton, and by which a little child, five or six years old, came very near sending all of its family into eternity. On the morning of the day of the terrible tragedy, Mr. John T. Lowery, farmer, took his shot-gun and went to the woods to shoot squirrels. On his return in the evening he laid the weapon, heavily charged with shot, on a bed in the family room, and rode off to Benton. His wife, an invalid, was lying on another bed in the apartment, and his three grown daughters were engaged in household work in the room. The youngest child, a boy of five or six years, happened to spy the gun, and, unseen by any of the family, began playing with it. Suddenly the house shook beneath a deafening report, accompanied by screams of agony and alarm. On the cubaccion of the confusion, it was discovered that the little fellow had accomplished a horrible work. Mary, one of the daughters, was prostrate on the floor, both eyes shot from her head, and the frontal bone horribly torn and lacerated. Emily, another sister, received a large portion of the charge also in her head, inflicting as ugly, and, it is feared, mortal wound. The elder sister, just a second before the gun was discharged, fortunately changed her position and received unharmed. The poor, sick mother, witnessing the horrible catastrophe, was thrown into hysterical convulsions, which the attending physicians, Doctors Allen and Shultz, fear will result fatally. This is, indeed, a terrible warning to those who are prone to carelessness in the handling of fire-arms, but we much doubt if the lesson will prove advantageous.

A Man Who Ought to Have Been Run Over.

[From the Kansas City Times, 16th.]

A man either drunk or crazy, and certainly fond of the excitement experienced when standing upon the track of the Missouri Pacific railroad yesterday, and forced a train to come almost to a halt. The regular freight was coming along at the usual speed about half a mile below the city, when the engineer noticed a man upon the track, who seemed to be taking it entirely too easily for his safety. At first the locomotives' bell was loudly rung, then the whistle was blown piercingly and long-lasting, yet, like the boy on the barrique deck, the man upon the track stood there oblivious to everything. "Down brakes!" sounded again fiercely, the speed of the train was checked as soon as possible, yet not soon enough to have saved the man had he intended suicide. With the point of the cow-catcher almost touching the skirt of his coat, the fellow sprang to one side suddenly, and commenced to laugh at and taunt the engineer for stopping the "d—d thing on his account."

A THRILLING SPECTACLE.

Narrow Escape of a Boy from an Enraged Monkey.

[From the New Orleans Times, 16th.]

On Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock a young man named Brown, who resides on Prytania street, in front of the residence of Mr. Forest, and calling himself Professor Brown, gave a performance with a monkey for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood. The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by the little ones, and, as a matter of course, was attended with a large crowd of grown persons, who looked on in the rear of the children. After the performance was concluded Brown called all the children around him, and, commencing with the smallest, began to collect from each a penny as a reward for the pleasure they had received. He had succeeded in collecting a number of pennies, and was approaching the last child, a boy about five years old, when the monkey, which had been watching the proceedings with a jealous eye, sprang upon the child and bit him severely in the left arm. The boy, frightened at the attack, ran screaming to his mother, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, and the monkey, with a bound, followed him. Brown, who had been standing near, caught the animal by the tail, and, swinging it around his head, struck it a violent blow against the iron fence, killing it instantly. The boy, who had been severely bitten, was taken home by his mother, and Brown, who was very much excited, was surrounded by a crowd of persons, who commenced to question him as to the cause of the attack. He stated that the monkey had been given to him by a sailor, and that it had never before shown any disposition to bite. He could not account for the attack, unless the boy had struck the animal with a stick, which he had seen him do on several occasions. Brown was very much excited, and, in fact, was in a state of fear for his own safety, as the crowd, which had increased to a large number, was very much incensed against him. He was finally allowed to depart, and left the scene of his misfortune.

THE DENTISTS.

Proceedings of the Southern Dental Association.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 16th]

This Association has been in session in our city for the last few days, and will adjourn this afternoon sine die. At the evening session held before last the following were balloted for and elected permanent members: T. J. Fredericks, C. W. Robinson, F. H. Knapp, J. A. De Hart, J. S. Cobb, J. M. Magee, W. N. Morrison and C. R. E. Carpenter.

Dr. F. Y. Clark read a paper on the appointment of dentists in the army and navy, which was favorably considered, and addresses supporting the same made by Dr. W. H. Morgan, T. J. Fredericks, J. H. Walker and Drs. Moore, Cutter and Casadivant.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Cobb providing for the appointment of two delegates to confer with and request the A. M. Dental Association to appoint three members to memorialize Congress.

The session on Thursday was called to order pursuant to adjournment, Dr. McCauley in the chair.

Dr. Angell read the minutes of the first day, which were approved.

Committee on membership reported G. H. Kirk, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and T. H. Harrison, of Morton, Miss., who were balloted for and declared duly elected.

Dr. T. Y. Clark read an interesting letter on operative dentistry. Dr. Morgan also read a paper upon capping exposed pulps and heavy fills. Dr. Fredericks also presented a highly delighted with both papers. This gentleman made some pertinent remarks touching the alceration of teeth, and upon microscopical researches, also very interesting. After which a recess of half an hour was taken.

Upon reassembling the President appointed W. N. Morrison Corresponding Secretary pro tem., and Dr. C. L. Thurber Assistant Secretary.

Dr. Cobb related the case of tyenic fever, caused from a diseased six-year molar.

Dr. Cutter thought this was the result of imperfect filling at the foramen opening.

Remarks were made on the subject by Drs. Morgan, Clarke, Walker, and Ford.

Dr. McLain thought these ulcerations were induced by arsenic applied for the devitalizing the pulp; that it was absorbed to a much greater extent than was supposed.

Drs. J. Taft and W. H. Shadoan were elected associate members.

At the evening session Charleston, South Carolina, was selected as the next place of meeting. Louisville, Richmond, Louisville and St. Louis, the meeting to convene on the second Wednesday in April, 1877.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday the convention adjourned in order to partake of a complimentary at the Lake, a mention of which is made elsewhere.

We are specially indebted to Dr. Morrison, of St. Louis, and Dr. Angel, of New Orleans, for notes of the proceedings.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 16th.]

The clinic operations of the Southern Dental Association, now in session in the Mechanics' Institute in our city, are exceedingly interesting, even to the general observer.

These operations take place during the morning hour in the convention hall. The operations this morning consisted in one instance of the filling over of an exposed nerve, on a question about the success of which there has not been an entire unanimity of opinion in the profession heretofore.

The operation in question was performed in the most skillful manner by Dr. F. Y. Clarke, of Savannah, Ga., who is an enthusiastic believer in the power of the dentist to save teeth of this kind.

It is contended that in these cases nature, if assisted, will do the work of re-covering the nerve, so as to admit of a perfect filling.

One of the professors, looking on at the operation this morning, gave it as his opinion that a dentist guilty of extracting a tooth because the nerve was exposed, ought to be sued for damages.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Morrison, of St. Louis, we were shown two newly introduced dental instruments invented by Dr. R. E. Ca penter, of Chicago, which are described to work, and are in truth now working, a great revolution in dentistry. These are instruments, or rather the application of a motive power to the old instruments, are a pneumatic burring engine and plugger, by which cavities are cleaned out and filled by the aid of a tiny air apparatus which is worked by the foot upon a pedal.

The old-fashioned dental burring instrument was capable of making about eighteen or twenty revolutions a minute, while the new one will make some eighteen hundred.

The plugging machine moves also in a corresponding manner, doing in five minutes what used to require one hour to do by hand.

Dr. Butler, of Louisville, has upon exhibition an improved dentist's chair, which is capable of being moved in every way that a patient could desire. It is in marked contrast with an old chair sitting near it, some twenty-two years old, and used for a long time by Dr. J. S. Cobb, of New Orleans, Dr. Fredricks, the well-known dentist.

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A SOUTH CAROLINA FEUD.

Progress of a Duly Quarrel to a Cowardly Conclusion.

[Correspondence Cor. N. Y. World.]

An extraordinary affair occurred recently in the all-absorbing topic, at present in the politics of the Palmetto State. Two young men, Martin and Brown, both wealthy and prominent in their county, had a difficulty of a personal character, was granted. But, as it was looked up in the old set court fashion, as the time approached for the duel, and the principals grew hotter, after most a couple of days, they called at the station to consult the officers about carrying them to the lodgers' cell, where, with the consent of the prisoners, they were to be confined for the purpose of the duel, to avoid a night's fast. Upon being asked by the officers if they would not be safer in the jail, they said, "No." As we of dread in the morning, should rather time, while the cooking was carried on without, a cry of fire was heard, and the officers ran to the lodgers' cell, where, through the iron bar, they witnessed a most horrible scene. Martin, who, dressed as men were dressing hurriedly to the upper floor of the wildest confusion, and calling for assistance, while on the ground floor Finnegan and his wife were engaged in a fight. Two years old, while his right hand, spitted, threateningly held a knife over his would-be victim.

It took less time to open the door of the cell and allow the inmates to escape than we have taken to pen one of these lines. But the longer of the two, Martin, had died with fright, remained in the same terrible situation. Various suggestions were made by the guard present to save the boy from the clutches of Finnegan, who, as the family, became so excited that the officers had to step between the two, Finnegan after him with uplifted arm, the knife still firmly grasped in his hand, clearing his way through a hedge of policemen, whose surprise had figuratively nailed them to the floor. Then commenced a chase for life down St. Charles street. Two or three shots, fired in the air by the police for the purpose of arresting Finnegan in his mad career, had no more effect as an attempt to fill up a crawfish hole with water. The police, however, had gained no small ground on Finnegan by the time the latter reached Poydras that he sought refuge in a coffee-house, where he was compelled to fight his way to the rear in good earnest between the crowd and his pursuers. The latter, it must be said, aware of the condition of his mind, using all necessary precautions not to give Finnegan a show him to injure them. Finally, pinky Sergeant Wynne wrested the knife from Finnegan's hand—not, however, until he had received a painful cut in his own. A few gentlemen stationed raps over Finnegan's hands completed his subjugation, and he was taken back to the station, a prisoner this time. Upon examining Recorder Houghton sent the unfortunate individual to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Jute Plant in the South.

General Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has imported, through the American Consul at Calcutta, a small quantity of the seed of the jute plant, with a view to introducing its culture into the extreme section of the Union south of the frost line. It is being distributed to planters in Texas and Florida, who will give it a fair trial. It is a fibrous plant, resembling coarse flax, of easy culture and rapid growth, with a comparatively large product to the crop, when ripe, is cut down to the roots, and set in shocks to cure for a week or so the bark slips easy, and the silky fiber is detached, cleaned, assorted, and packed in bales of 400 pounds each. Its annual product in India is estimated at more than 460,000 tons. It is the material of which gunny bags and cloth, and bagging for cotton, are made. As a cheap cordage, mats and carpets are made. Its great use, however, is for baling cotton. As it takes about three bales of jute to bale a cotton, a crop of 3,000,000 bales would require, of course, 18,000,000 yards of bagging. The machinery for making it in India is very rude; in fact, the processes are primitive in the extreme. But jute factories of colossal size have been erected in Great Britain, some of which employ thousands of hands up 1,000 bales per week into bagging, sacking, matting, carpeting, duck, &c. In France some millions of the raw material are consumed annually, and in Germany and Russia the manufacture is steadily increasing. Jute is spun on machinery made on the same principle as that for spinning flax, but the fiber being in size and proportion. It is more easily worked than either of these fibers, which, consequently, is the purpose of the raw material, accounts for the rapid growth of the jute manufacture in Great Britain, compared with linen or hemp. After being used up as bagging, &c., it finds its way to the paper mills for the manufacture of coarse paper.

The Pope of Jewish Descent.

[From the Jewish Messenger.]

A correspondent of the Vienna Tagebuch reports that the Mortara—the family of the present Pope—are Jews of the purest blood of the sons of Israel. This fact might possibly explain the bitterness of the Catholics for the Jews, and the ready zeal with which he removed the barriers of the Ghetto upon his first appearance on the papal chair. The Mastai also obtained the title of Count by intermarriage, from Countess Forretti, mother of Pious IX., who was a descendant of an ancient family of Israel. The Countess Ferretti married the son of a converted Jew from Sinigaglia, a Marc Cousolini (according to some the present Cardinal Consolini, according to others a Mastai not published, after the election of the present Pope, a work about the Jewish descent of the family of Mastai. The Pope will never forgive the publication of the genealogy of their house. One of the first acts of the new Pope was the removal of Consolina from all honors and offices, which he had held for many years did his Holiness grant him the Cardinal's hat, an honor he would otherwise have received at the hands of Pius IX. In 1846 a Consolini was killed in the open street at Sinigaglia, and the murderers could not be found, although they were generally asserted in an open street at the door of the bankers of the Mastai, as it is a known fact that the mostsavage Corsican Vendetta exists between the two families, Mastai and Consolini.

Methodism Among the Heathen.

The Methodist of last week publishes an abstract of the forty-first annual report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is exceedingly interesting. It appears that the total income from the organization of the society for the year 1875 from contributions amounted to $822 04, down to last year, when the collections were $622,963 20, the same gathering rate have increased from an average of three-tenths of a cent per member in 1819 to fifty-six cents and five-tenths in 1869. The highest average per member that the contributions have reached was in 1865, seventy-eight cents and one-tenth. In the following year, 1866, the largest contributions over received, $711,000 were given, viz: $671,000 66—about $41,297 more than last year's collections. The total amount of the receipts during fifty-five years the society has been in existence is $8,565,469 61. The general average per year has been $171,309 40, and the general average per member eighteen cents and nine-tenths.

The appropriations for 1870 are as follows: Foreign missions, $232,227 93; domestic missions and miscellaneous expenses, $444,490; to pay outstanding drafts not yet matured, $159,682 07; total appropriations, $836,000. In our foreign missions we have 30 missionaries, American and native, 10,372 members, and 2,918 probationers. In our domestic missions, the Welsh, Scandinavian, Italian, Chinese, and Indian, we have 332 missionaries, 28,716 members, and 4,996 probationers—making a total, in foreign and domestic missions, of 501 missionaries, 39,088 members, and 7,914 probationers.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Frightful Work of a Shot-gun in the Hands of a Child.

[From the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Democrat.]

A heart-rending calamity occurred on Wednesday of last week in the vicinity of the township village of Benton, and by which a little child, five or six years old, came very near sending all of its family into eternity. On the morning of the day of the terrible tragedy, Mr. John T. Lowery, farmer, took his shot-gun and went to the woods to shoot squirrels. On his return in the evening he laid the weapon, heavily charged with shot, on a bed in the family room, and rode off to Benton. His wife, an invalid, was lying on another bed in the apartment, and his three grown daughters were engaged in household work in the room. The youngest child, a boy of five or six years, happened to spy the gun, and, unseen by any of the family, began playing with it. Suddenly the house shook beneath a deafening report, accompanied by screams of agony and alarm. On the cubaccion of the confusion, it was discovered that the little fellow had accomplished a horrible work. Mary, one of the daughters, was prostrate on the floor, both eyes shot from her head, and the frontal bone horribly torn and lacerated. Emily, another sister, received a large portion of the charge also in her head, inflicting as ugly, and, it is feared, mortal wound. The elder sister, just a second before the gun was discharged, fortunately changed her position and received unharmed. The poor, sick mother, witnessing the horrible catastrophe, was thrown into hysterical convulsions, which the attending physicians, Doctors Allen and Shultz, fear will result fatally. This is, indeed, a terrible warning to those who are prone to carelessness in the handling of fire-arms, but we much doubt if the lesson will prove advantageous.

A Man Who Ought to Have Been Run Over.

[From the Kansas City Times, 16th.]

A man either drunk or crazy, and certainly fond of the excitement experienced when standing upon the track of the Missouri Pacific railroad yesterday, and forced a train to come almost to a halt. The regular freight was coming along at the usual speed about half a mile below the city, when the engineer noticed a man upon the track, who seemed to be taking it entirely too easily for his safety. At first the locomotives' bell was loudly rung, then the whistle was blown piercingly and long-lasting, yet, like the boy on the barrique deck, the man upon the track stood there oblivious to everything. "Down brakes!" sounded again fiercely, the speed of the train was checked as soon as possible, yet not soon enough to have saved the man had he intended suicide. With the point of the cow-catcher almost touching the skirt of his coat, the fellow sprang to one side suddenly, and commenced to laugh at and taunt the engineer for stopping the "d—d thing on his account."

A SOUTH CAROLINA FEUD.

Progress of a Duly Quarrel to a Cowardly Conclusion.

[Correspondence Cor. N. Y. World.]

An extraordinary affair occurred recently in the all-absorbing topic, at present in the politics of the Palmetto State. Two young men, Martin and Brown, both wealthy and prominent in their county, had a difficulty of a personal character, was granted. But, as it was looked up in the old set court fashion, as the time approached for the duel, and the principals grew hotter, after most a couple of days, they called at the station to consult the officers about carrying them to the lodgers' cell, where, with the consent of the prisoners, they were to be confined for the purpose of the duel, to avoid a night's fast. Upon being asked by the officers if they would not be safer in the jail, they said, "No." As we of dread in the morning, should rather time, while the cooking was carried on without, a cry of fire was heard, and the officers ran to the lodgers' cell, where, through the iron bar, they witnessed a most horrible scene. Martin, who, dressed as men were dressing hurried

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.			Arrive.	
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
2:15	2:30	Nashville Mail	9:30	4:30
4:30	4:45	Shelbyville Mail	7:30	1:30
4:30	4:45	Short Line	7:30	1:30
	4:45	St Louis Mail	9:30	4:30
	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	9:30	4:30
	4:45	Ind. & Cincinnati	9:30	4:30
	4:45	Frankfort Mail	9:30	4:30
	4:45	Lexington Mail	9:30	4:30
	4:45	Bardstown Mail	9:30	4:30
12:00	12:15	Portland Mail	7:30	1:30
4:30	4:45	Lagrange & Pewee Valley Mail	9:30	4:30
4:30	4:45	Lagrange & Pewee Valley Mail	7:30	1:30
4:30	4:45	Louisville & Eastern Mail	9:30	4:30
4:30	4:45	Louisville & Eastern Mail	7:30	1:30
4:30	4:45	Louisville & Eastern Mail	11:30	6:30
4:30	4:45	Louisville & Eastern Mail	4:30	
4:30	4:45	Louisville & Eastern Mail	9:30